# The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, April 5, 1873.


## POLITICAL NOTICE.

The Democratic Conservative State Central Committee of Kent County, recognizing a wide diversity of opinion among the members of the party as to the best mode of nominating candidates for office, and having been requested by many citizens in all parts of the county to take measures for ascertaining definitely the public opinion in this matter, have accordingly determined to refer the subject to the people in County Convention, and for this purpose submit to the Democratic and Conservative voters of Kent County the following

CARD.

The Democratic and Conservative voters of Kent County are requested to assemble in Primary Meetings in their respective Election Districts, on SATURDAY, APRIL 19th, 1873, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting Five Delegates from each District, who shall meet in County Convention at the Court House in Chestertown, on MONDAY, APRIL 21st, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to determine the proper mode of nominating candidates for the offices to be filled at the next general election.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
RD. W. JONES,
RD. C. JOHNSON,

April 5, 1873. *Committee.*

DEATH OF HON. JOHN THOMPSON MASON, SECRETARY OF STATE.—Hon. John Thompson Mason died at Elkton on Friday the 28th of March. He was apparently in his usual health, and went to Elkton, to try a case. He closed the argument for his client about noon, and returned to his hotel apparently well and in excellent spirits. At half-past three o'clock he was summoned to the court-house to hear the verdict of the jury, and immediately returned to the hotel for dinner. Soon after reaching the house, he was seized with great nausea, but it appeared to be only momentarily, and shortly after he took dinner. At half-past four o'clock he rose from the table, and staggered and fell to the floor, under an attack of paralysis. When raised up by those near him, it was found that he was insensible, and though everything possible was done for him, he died at half-past six o'clock.

Judge Mason was born at Montpelier, in Washington county in this State in May, 1815, and was sent to Princeton College, where he graduated in 1836. After leaving college, he returned to his native county, read law in Hagerstown, and was admitted to the bar, in 1838. The same year he was elected a member of the House of Delegates, to which body he was re-elected in 1839. He represented his district in Congress from 1841 until 1843, and was, at the time, the youngest man in Congress. After his retirement from Congress, he resumed the practice of his profession in Washington and adjacent counties, until 1851, when, under the Constitution of 1850, he was elected by the people a Judge of the Court of Appeals. He filled that position until the spring of 1857, when under the administration of Mr. Buchannan, he accepted the appointment of collector of the port of Baltimore, and resigned his place on the bench. From the collectorship he was removed by Mr. Lincoln, and returned to Hagerstown. In 1862, like many others, he was an object of the malevolence of those then in power, and was torn from his home and imprisoned in Fort McHenry. He did not remain there long, however, an order for his release having been issued from Washington.—After the close of the war he removed his residence to Annapolis, where he has since resided, though he practiced law in Baltimore. When Governor Whyte entered upon the duties of his office, Judge Mason was appointed by him Secretary of State, which post he filled at the time of his death.

FROM WASHINGTON.—A special Washington dispatch to the Balto. Sun, says:

Senator Schurz may be added to the list of members of Congress who positively refuse to receive the back pay. Mr. Schurz has stated that he regarded the pay of Congressmen as insufficient, and would have been willing to favor the prospective increase if he had thought it would have the effect to put an end to corruption. Of the Maryland members, Senator Vickers, who voted for the conference report, has received his back pay. Of the Maryland representatives in the House, Mr. Merrick as is known, has refused to accept it; Messrs. Archer, Ritchie and Hamilton have drawn their money. Senator Hamilton and Representative Swann have not, it is believed, indicated their purpose. The term of service of Senator Vickers, and of Representatives Ritchie, Hambleton and Merrick, expired with the last Congress.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.—The loss of the steamship Atlantic, of the White Star line between Liverpool and New York, while going into Halifax, N. S., for coal, between two and three o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, has occasioned widespread excitement. The latest accounts we have state that, of all on board, 413 were saved and 560 lost, among the latter 350 women and children.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EDITOR OF THE TRANSCRIPT—*Dear Sir:* The Democratic Conservative party of Kent county has been lately much interested in the consideration of the best mode of making party nominations, and a wide divergence of opinion has been disclosed among men of undoubted intelligence and tried devotion to party interests. The well considered editorial upon this subject in your issue of March the first, was well calculated to elicit general discussion through the press of the county, and it is to be regretted that such was not the result. Understanding, however, that the State Central Committee for the county have determined in your issue of this week to publish a card referring this matter to the people, the writer adds his efforts to yours to produce intelligent thought and free public discussion of this subject, in order that the County Convention when it assembles shall be fully prepared to act for the best interests of the party. The duty which will devolve upon the proposed County Convention is at once important and delicate. Certainly no such radical change as is proposed in the party usages should be made without due consideration or without some decided apparent advantages to be attained. Adherence to time-honored precedents is as wise a maxim in politics as in law, and approves itself in almost every departure made from it on the plea of expediency.

The advocates of placing all the candidates before the people, and declaring those successful who receive a plurality of votes, mainly adopt this view as a remedy for the trickery and fraud which they declare prevails in the present convention system and defeats the will of the people as expressed in the districts. But if this be true, is not the remedy with the people after all, by sending men as delegates to the nominating conventions who cannot be persuaded to practice such fraud and trickery? And surely it will not be contended that such men cannot be found in every district of Kent county. Admitting, however, that such fraud is sometimes practiced and cannot be wholly guarded against, does the proposed change offer exemption from evils? It would almost certainly give the party plurality candidates and not majority candidates. It affords no guarantee whatever that intellectual or moral capacity would be made the chief test of selection, since we all know that before the people at large, personal popularity, by whatever acts acquired, is the one thing needful for a successful candidate. In those counties in Maryland where this system has been tried the testimony is almost universal that all the energy and activity of the party is expended upon the nominations, and the vital campaign which follows is dull and listless, the defeated wing of the party looking upon the successful wing more in the light of enemies than friends.

To the writer's mind no better system of nomination can be desired than that based upon the principle of representation which underlies all our republican institutions. Such a system as commits the nominations absolutely to the delegates of the people elected in primary meetings, and which relies for its success upon the integrity and wisdom of the delegates and the attachment of the people to party organization.

If this communication serves to stimulate public interest in this subject, and to arouse the efforts of men of influence to control it, the object of the writer will be accomplished, whatever may be the result.

If the people will consider the subject carefully they must see the importance of selecting in each district their most thoughtful and temperate men, who will go into convention with no selfish purposes, with no blind attachment to any candidate or any system, but with a resolution to adopt that course which their judgment of the permanent interests of their party approves.

SPECTATOR.

The Baltimore Sun of a few days since, has the following well digested remarks on "Local Option" laws:

THE FATE OF "LOCAL OPTION."—It has been already mentioned that the returns from the election in Pennsylvania for and against "local option" in liquor traffic shows that the opposition to the license of the sale of liquors in the different counties is very generally defeated.

The prohibitory principle has been presented in the "option law" in its least objectionable shape. The "Maine liquor law" made on pretense even of consulting public sentiment. It established police regulations on this subject for the whole State, without regard to the wishes of the people, which might be various in various sections, one way or the other. It compelled men to desist from the sale of liquor as it would from highway robbery or murder. The spirit which dictated it was arbitrary—too much so to be acceptable to those holding to the idea of individual rights. It seems just on the face of it to permit towns or cities to be consulted as to whether they wanted a license law or not, yet the principle involved was felt in Pennsylvania to be, though in a more remote degree, that direct legislative prohibition, which many, valuing moral agencies above all others, would chafe under and not deem capable of permanent good. Its result, where adopted by a majority, would have been to attempt to restrain people by force from drinking, and do on a small scale what the Maine law has failed in accomplishing on a large. The tremendous evils of intemperance all acknowledge, but the manner in which the vice has still gone on in those States where prohibitory laws have been passed, as in Maine and Massachusetts, demonstrates too clearly that the reformatory agency of "moral suasion" must be brought to bear to make any such work effective. It is right and proper, under license laws, to prescribe by legal methods for carefully restricting and regulating the sale of liquors, and having such laws strictly enforced, and even punishing those, perhaps, who commit wrongs by the abuse of liquor, in an especial manner. It is probable that if the temperance people of Pennsylvania had directed their efforts to the procuring of such laws, they would have accomplished more good than they would be likely to do by their late abortive efforts, which in their results seem to be a triumph for those who are engaged in the vilest and most mischievous kind of liquor selling. It is unnecessary to say, however, that such is not the significance of the vote by which "local option" was defeated in most of the counties and cities of Pennsylvania, nor would it be fair to infer that the majority of the people of that State desire to perpetuate the sale of intoxicating liquors. But they are opposed to legislative coercion on that subject, and they concluded that men cannot be reformed in that way; that secret and vicious indulgence would still go on, in spite of prohibition, there as elsewhere. No doubt those who propose such legislation are in general well-meaning, but so long as men desire to drink there will be traffic in liquor in some way. To bring the conviction of reason and of moral sense against it, and thus obliterate the desire, is the thing to be aimed at. We observe that a "local option" bill is before the New York Legislature, which provides for leaving the voters to determine by ballot whether the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage shall be prohibited in their respective towns or cities. In all probability, if it passes the Legislature and is submitted to vote, its fate before the people will be the same as in Pennsylvania. We may add that it is greatly to be regretted that such a subject as that of temperance should be agitated in a way that leads to results apparently adverse to the cause. The greater facilities there are for any vice, the more likely it is to be indulged, of course; but, at the same time, there can be no doubt that the most effectual agencies for the reformation of mankind from anything of the sort are those which appeal to reason and conscience. The vast majority of every community is composed of temperate men, not a few of whom, it is reasonable to conclude, have been kept temperate by such considerations, and no other agencies, taken alone, can save those who are the victims of excess.

THE CURE OF INEBRIATES.—The proceedings of the third meeting of the "American Association for the Cure of Inebriates," held in New York in October last, have been published, by order of the Association, in a pamphlet containing much valuable information. The opening address of the president, Dr. Joseph Parrish, is an earnest argument to sustain the proposition that intemperance is a disease—as to which he said the association was unanimous—and to demonstrate the value of inebriate asylums for its cure. The argument that intemperance is a disease is as follows:

If intemperance is not a disease how comes it that so many people die from it every year? What ground have the advocates of temperance to stand upon in making such an alarming statement of the death rate if it be not that the alcoholic poison deteriorates human blood and tisssue and shortens life. If there is any force in the appeal to practice temperance on the ground that an intemperate man may generate a tainted, enfeebled or disordered posterity, why then is there not equal force in the fact that this generation inherits from its predecessors a similar taint of debility or disorder to that which it may transmit? The history of the past and the experience of the present are co-ordinate teachers of the doctrine of inheritance, and those who admit the fact of progressive and future danger in this respect cannot avoid the other fact of antecedent disorders being apparent in this generation."

Reports of institutions of this class in the United States, with statistics of their doings, are given, and in addition to these a report of the delegation to England of the "American Association," which had been invited to that country to give testimony on the subject of inebriate asylums before a committee of the House of Commons. This committee held sixteen sessions, and examined a large number of medical men, magistrates, chief of police, chaplains of jails and others whose experience would be of value in pointing out the evils and the remedies of inebriation. The result was a bill for the establishment of reformatories and asylums in Great Britain for the treatment of inebriates, after the manner of those in this country, which will be considered by Parliament during the present session.

The reports of the Maryland Inebriate Asylum in Baltimore, contained in the pamphlet, gives the number of admissions from October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872, (males) 54. The inmates of this institution are only restricted in the use of alcohol and freedom to leave the institution. It is remarked that while permanent cures cannot as yet be reported, there is no doubt that the asylum has been beneficial to much the larger number of patients.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of last Tuesday, announces that Governor Whyte has tendered the position of Secretary of State, made vacant by the death of Judge John Thomson Mason, to Richard C. Hollyday, Esq., of Talbot. Mr. Hollyday will bring into the office experience obtained in the same position under the administrations of Governors Thomas and Bowie, as well as that of a State legislator.

Eight old farmers in Franklin county, Vermont, who live within two miles of each other, have had twenty-five wives among them.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The London and Paris journals last received are full of exultant congratulations and admiring praise, tinged with a feeling bordering on incredulous wonder, at the conclusion of the New Evacuation Treaty which insures the deliverance of France from the last remnants of the invading army at so early a date as the 1st of next September. There is nothing so marvellous in history as the elasticity with which prostrate France has risen under the prodigious burden imposed on her by the conqueror. The vainglorious boasts of President Grant's sycophants that he has been paying off our national debt at the rate of nearly $100,000,000 a year, look cheap enough beside the almost miraculous financial achievements of the French Republic under President Thiers. General Grant came into office four years after our war had closed. Unlike France our Free States had not been overrun and pillaged by a resistless enemy. Unlike President Grant, who came into office after four years of peace and recuperation, President Thiers was chosen while the German held possession of the national capital, while they occupied the most valuable part of their territory, while France still lay bleeding under the ruthless iron heel of the conqueror. Unlike the United States, France has been under a constant necessity of maintaining a great standing army (its present numerical strength is 404,192 men, whereas ours is only 30,000). And yet, on the 1st of September next, France will have paid the last instalment of the cruel German exaction of five milliards—$1,000,000,000 of our money. This marvelous, this almost miraculous financial achievement has no parallel in history. And it will have been accomplished in less than three years!

The facts will be more easily appreciated if we throughout state the sums in our own money. The five milliards of the indemnity are five sums of $200,000,000 each. The payment of the fourth will be completed on the first days of May, now close at hand, making $800,000 000 in a little more than two years. By the treaty just concluded, the fifth and last $200,000,000 is to be discharged in four equal payments of $50,000,000 on the 5th of June, the 5th of July, the 5th of August, and the 5th of September of the present year. For this anticipation of the time the German Emperor has engaged to evacuate the four departments of the Vosges, the Ardennes, the Meuse, and the Meurthe and the Moselle, as also the fortress and arondissement of Belfort, on the 1st of July. The fortress of Verdun will continue to be occupied till the 5th of September, the day of the last payment. Less than ten months ago a treaty was made by which the final discharge of the indemnity and the evacuation were arranged for the 1st of March 1875, an engagement which was thought to be very sanguine and hopeful on the part of France. The wonderful recuperative power of the nation is illustrated by the recent engagement to clear off the whole burden at the end of the coming summer.

THE BONAPARTES.—It would seem by cable dispatches that the French Assembly has virtually confirmed the exile of the Bonaparte family. Such was the result of an excited debate over Prince Napoleon's petition praying for the restoration of his rights as a citizen and remonstrating against his illegal expulsion from France. The debate on the subject is said to have been an excited one, and the order of the day was adopted by a vote of 347 to 201.

Hitherto President Thiers, though some times assuming untenable positions, has been able, when necessary, to retreat in good order, and whether he has been right or wrong, his adversaries have been uniformly unlucky. It remains to be seen whether the banishment of the Bonapartes (supposing there be any left worthy the mark) is not calculated to strengthen their cause by exciting sympathy on the ground of unnecessary persecution. The Prince Napoleon, from his antecedents, would not seem to be a man of dangerous capacity, and if any of the rest of the family have even his cleverness it has been carefully concealed from the observation of the world. It is not to be supposed that the large minority which voted against the proscription of the Bonapartes have any special fondness for that dynasty or for imperialism, but may perhaps regard the exclusion of citizens from their own country as not exactly the reasonable thing at this day of the world, especially if they have committed no offences against the State, or have no such qualities as would render them dangerous to it. There are many who will interpret such a measure on the part of Thiers's government as a confession that there is still a strong party in France in favor of the empire, though there may really be no one to play the emperor.

A MERCHANT KIDNAPPED.—A strange story is told by a Pittsburg correspondent of the New York Herald of the kidnapping of Captain McDaniels, a merchant of the village of Canonsburg, near that city. Capt. McDaniels, the correspondent asserts, is a highly respected citizen of that village, and his story is believed by citizens and confirmed by other circumstances. In October last Capt. McDaniels left for New York to purchase a stock of dry goods. On the train near New York he met a large well-dressed gentleman, who proposed and did show him some samples, offering his goods at a very low rate. When the two arrived in New York, the stranger invited Capt. McDaniels into a restaurant to take some coffee. After drinking it he immediately fell into a profound slumber, and when he awoke he found himself in the hold of a vessel. He was landed on a strange coast, finding out that it was the Island of Cuba. There he fell into the hands of the Spanish soldiers, and traveled with them to the neighborhood of Havana. At night he escaped, and went to Havana, where he met with an English sailor, who took him to his ship, Goldolphin, where his wants were relieved, and a berth was obtained for him on a ship bound to New Orleans. Arriving there he wrote home for money, which he received, and returned to the great joy of his family, who believed him to have been murdered.

THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL.—The dome of the Capitol at Washington is the most ambitious structure in America.—It is 108 feet higher than the Washington Monument at Baltimore, 68 feet higher than Bunker Hill, and 23 feet higher than the Trinity Church Tower at New York. It is the only considerable dome in the world. It is a vast hollow sphere of iron, weighing 8,000,000 pounds. How much is that? Nearly 4,000 tons, or about the weight of 70,000 full-grown people, or about equal to 1,000 laden cars, which, holding four tons each, would reach two miles and a half. Directly over your head is a figure in bronze, "America." 14,875 pounds. The pressure of the iron dome upon its piers and pillars is 13,447 pounds to the square foot. St. Peter presses nearly 20,000 pounds to the square foot, and St. Genevieve, at Paris, 66,000 pounds more. It would require to crush the supporters of our dome a pressure of 557,270 pounds to the square foot. The cost was about $1,000,000. The new wings cost $6,000,000. The architect has a plan for rebuilding the old central part of the Capitol and enlarging the park, which will cost about $3,200,000.

PAUL MORPHY.—Of Paul Morphy, the great chessplayer, a New Orleans letter says: "He has turned out no lawyer—not even a commission merchant! He is at present doing nothing. Once in awhile the solitary athlete can be induced to show that his power is only in abeyance. I saw him at a private seance, just before I left, beat simultaneously, in two and three-quarter hours, sixteen of the most accomplished amateurs in New Orleans. His strength has never been fully tested and will probably never be fully developed. Paul Morphy is poor. Unlike a Yankee he finds it impossible to live on his talent. Opportunities there are in abundance—rich offers for public exhibitions of himself as delicate as those grasped at by men who would pretend to more honor. He steadfastly refuses them. He was morbidly sensitive to misjudgment, lest he be taken for one who "travels on his muscle;" and, on all his journeys, defrayed his own expenses, and always played in the presence only of select companies, to which no money could gain access. There seems to me to be a certain attraction in this fine delicacy, which one would not encounter elsewhere among us than in the half foreign society of New Orleans, amid which Mr. Morphy was reared. It is dearer to him than wealth or renown, or the strange gift by which he must get his daily bread or go without it."


*New Advertisements.*

## A CARD

**To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of Kent County.**

A REPORT having been circulated that I have withdrawn as a candidate for nomination for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kent county, I take this method of positively denying the truth of that report, and to re-announce myself as a candidate subject to a fair and proper nomination. I belong to no ring or clique, and rely upon the people for support. The State seems to have been under "Ring" influence for several years, but it is to be hoped that our county will be free from all such combinations.

As a just and fair way of nominating candidates for the various offices, I would respectfully suggest that committees be run for Clerk; a separate committee for Register, and so on for Sheriff and Legislature in the respective districts; let the committees thus chosen meet in Chestertown on a day to be named, and hold a convention for each officer to be selected.

The justice and fairness of this plan is easily demonstrated: Suppose that Mr. A, a candidate for sheriff in the first district, should be very popular and have many friends; he will elect a committee favorable to his own nomination. That committee may not be favorable to B, who has a majority for clerk in the same district, nor for C, who may have a majority for register of wills, nor for D or or E, who may have a majority for the legislature. It is apparent that a committee elected for a sheriff cannot represent the wishes of the district for all the officers to be nominated; the same thing may occur in other districts—a committee selected to nominate a clerk may control all the other nominations against the wishes of the district.

Another plan is suggested: Let each candidate be voted for by ballot, and the candidates having the majority or plurality shall be supported by the committee from that district, and which shall be pledged to that support.

One of these methods seem to be necessary to preserve harmony in the party, to prevent combinations, to give satisfaction to the voters, and to secure success at the polls. The free will and sense of the people should prevail in reference to each candidate.

With my thanks to those who have tendered me support, and with assurance that if elected I shall perform the duties personally and impartially, not forgetting my friends, my party and the public, I remain,

Respectfully, yours,
WM. A. VICKERS.

*Chestertown*, April 5, 1873—tf.

## NOTICE

**To consumers of Coal.**

WE have procured our supply of coal for the Winter, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, especially those accompanied by the cash.

*BLACKSMITH COAL* always on hand at the Yard of

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.


## BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1,50@2,05.
RED WHEAT—$1,65@$2.05.
WHITE CORN—65@66 cents.
YELLOW CORN—61@62 cents.
OATS—48@49 cents.

## Married.

WALKER—COPPER.—On Tuesday the 1st inst. by Rev. Mr. Milby, HENRY F. WALKER, of Wilmington Delaware, to MISS EMMA COPPER, of this county.

## Died.

ELIASON.—In Chestertown, yesterday noon, of typhoid fever, JOHN ELIASON, aged about 24 years.

COLEMAN.—On the 29th of March, at his late residence, Swan Creek, in this county, DARIUS COLEMAN, in the 65th year of his age.


*New Advertisements.*

## FOR SALE,

*A SECOND-HAND CHILD'S CARRIAGE.* Apply at
April 5, 1873—3t. THIS OFFICE.

## A Lecture

Will be delivered at UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, for the benefit of the Sunday School of said church, on

*Wednesday Evening, April 9th,*

(if the weather should be suitable, if not on Thursday evening, the 10th,) at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, *Rev. J. H. Caldwell*, Subject "ESTHER."

Admission 25 cts.: children 10 cts.

Tickets may be procured at the following places:

W. W. Parks, Chestertown;
A. L. Vannort, Hanesville;
J. E. Weer, Kennedyville;
G. W. Covington, Still Pond;
W. V. Lucas, Smithville; at the Church on the evening of the Lecture.

Ministers and Editors of Kent county are hereby invited (free of charge) to attend. April 5, 1873.

## DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS

**Of the Third District,**

**Take Notice,**

That I must have the money due me for taxes, by the *First day of May next*, to meet the demands upon me.

WM. HEPBRON,
April 5, 1873. *Coll. of 3d Dist.*

## GRAND EXHIBITION

OF

**Charades, Tableaux, Humorous Dialogues and Concert**

OF THE PUPILS OF THE KENNEDYVILLE SEMINARY AND OTHER ASSISTANTS.

This Entertainment will be held at the School House in Kennedyville, on MONDAY, 14th of APRIL, at 7 o'clock P. M. If the weather should prove unfavorable it will be postponed until the following evening.

Prof. Ascherfeld has been engaged for the occasion, and quite an array of talent has been secured for the exercises of the evening.

Lovers of fun may expect a rare treat. Admission 25 cts.

Proceeds devoted to a charitable purpose.

KATE PRICE.

April 5, 1873—te.

## Trees, Trees, Trees.

*CONCORDVILLE NURSERIES.*

(Established 1845.) 75,000 Peach Trees—orchard varieties, (including the King of Peaches—acknowledged the most profitable variety in cultivation; awarded first premium in Pennsylvania and Delaware.) An immense stock of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, &c., of thrifty growth, at wholesale rates. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, packed and shipped in good order.

CHAS. P. PETERS,
*Concordville, Del. Co., Pa.*
April 5, 1873—3t.

## Kent County Agricultural Association No. 1,

Will hold its third Annual Fair at Worton Station, commencing on

*Tuesday, September 30th,*

and continuing three days.

Ample provision is being made to secure every possible benefit to exhibitors and visitors.

Bids received for the following privileges:

Refreshment and Dining Saloon; Soda Fountain; Horse Pound; Barber Shop.

☞ For Premium Lists and other information, address (enclosing stamp) the Secretary,

E. A. VANNORT, M. D.,
*Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.*
April 5, 1873—tf.

## SHERIFF'S LICENSE NOTICE.

*NOTICE TO*

**MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.**

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CHESTERTOWN, March 27th, 1873.

All persons and bodies corporate or politic in Kent county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license or renew the same on or before

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, ENSUING,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

ARTHUR B. WHEATLEY, Sheriff.

N. B.—By instructions received from the Treasury Department at the Clerk's Office, all persons applying for a license of any kind, except marriage license, (which are the same as heretofore,) will hereafter have to pay the fee of fifty cents for issuing the same, making a total fee of sixty cents in addition to the cost of the license.

A. B. WHEATLEY,
Ap. 5—4t. *Sheriff of Kent Co.*

## HORSES FOR SALE.

The subscriber has more horses and mares than he needs, and would sell on liberal terms, on a credit, some four or six of them: several superior ones among the lot. Approved security required. S. HEPBRON.
March 29, 1873—tf.

## PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM

**In Kent County, Maryland.**

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity, passed in the case of Wm. McKenney, Trustee, *vs.* John T. Smyth and others, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell at *PUBLIC AUCTION*, to the highest bidder, at Millington, Kent county, Maryland, in front of Maxwell's Hotel, on

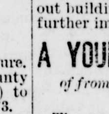
**SATURDAY,**
**The 19th day of April, 1873,**

between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., all that Valuable Farm, called the "Spearman Farm," whereon John T. Smyth resides, adjoining the lands of Samuel Corblay, Col. R. C. Johnson, John F. Newnam and others,

**Containing 366 Acres of Land,**

MORE OR LESS.

This Farm is situated between the Public Roads leading from Millington to Massey's Junction on the one side, and from Millington to Galena on the other side, and faces on the cross Public Road uniting the above roads. It is within 2¼ miles of Millington, at the head of Chester River, and a Station on the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road, and also within 2¼ miles of Massey's Junction, a Station where the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road and the Kent Rail Road unite, and which is the contemplated terminus of the projected Elkton and Massey's Rail Road.



The improvements are a fine large two story FRAME DWELLING, with Barn, Stable, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings, in good condition; and is further improved by

**A YOUNG PEACH ORCHARD,**

*of from Five to Six Thousand Trees,*

now in bearing.

The arable land, of from 220 to 250 acres, is divided into 5 fields, under tolerably good fencing, one of them containing the Peach Orchard referred to. The soil is of good quality, easily improved, and adapted to the growth of Grain, Fruits, Vegetables, Grasses, &c.

**THE WOOD AND TIMBER LAND,**

OF FROM 100 TO 150 ACRES,

lies next to the Galena road. Surveys will be made and Plats exhibited on the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—$5,500 in cash on the day of sale: residue in two equal instalments of one and two years from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment as it falls due, secured by bonds or notes of purchaser, with approved security.

Further particulars made known on day of sale. Title papers at expense of the purchaser.

JOHN B. BROWN,
March 29, 1873—tds. *Trustee.*

## CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.

I have just returned from the city with a good assortment of *Childrens' and Ladies' BUTTON GAITERS*, and also a variety of other Shoes, *at moderate prices.*

I still continue to keep on hand and make to order BOOTS and SHOES.

REPAIRING neatly done.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

G. H. BENNETT.
March 29, 1873—tf.

## Coal, Coal.

For cooking and other purposes, delivered at any station on the Kent county railroad, by giving short notice.

TERMS—CASH.

Address GEO. W. JONES,
March 29, 1873—tf. *Kennedyville.*

## New Line for Chester River.



Steamer *C. P. SMITH*, Capt. Brown, having been put in first-rate running order and well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, leaves Baltimore every *Monday, Wednesday and Friday* morning, at 10 o'clock, for Rock Hall, Queenstown, all the Landings on Corsica creek, and Beck's and Leary's wharves on Lankford's Bay.

Returning, will leave Beck's wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at all the landings named above.

J. BROWN, CAPTAIN.
March 29, 1873—tf.

**TURNER'S EXCELSIOR,**
**TURNER'S AMMO. SUPER PHOSPHATE,**
**Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate,**
**Patapsco Guano,**
**Complete Manure,**

For sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES,

By T. W. ELIASON, JR.
March 22, 1873—2m.

## CORN MANURE.

THE attention of the farmers of Kent is invited to the above Fertilizer. IT IS VERY RICH IN POTASH, and is mainly recommended to PREVENT CORN FROM FRENCHING. It was used in Kent last spring, and its success for this purpose was such as to fully warrant its recommendation.

Price $35 per ton, delivered in Chestertown.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.
March 22, 1873—2m.


## Notice to Road Supervisors.

*The County Commissionerrs* for Kent county will commence the appointment of Road Supervisors, on

TUESDAY, THE 22D OF APRIL, INSTANT,

and will continue to appoint until all public roads are put out.

Persons intending to make application will do so at that time, or as soon thereafter as convenient. By order.

JNO. RUSSELL,
*Clerk to County Commissioners.*
March 29, 1873—4t.


**RASIN & CO.,**

**Grain Commission Merchants,**

**No. 73 South Street,**

*Opposite Corn and Flour Exchange,*

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Personal attention to all business entrusted. Jan. 11, 1873.


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